

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. I.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1822.

[No. 23.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

—265—

English Pamphlet.

REMARKS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF TURKEY, &c.

London, August 1821.

Any man who has a few elementary notions of political economy, and will give himself the trouble of reflecting seriously upon the present state of the Ottoman Empire, and the principles by which it is governed, may easily foresee the event of the political drama which, unhappily for its subjects and to the disgrace of civilized Europe, has now lasted for five centuries, and unceasingly threatens it with an approaching catastrophe.

To remove any doubts as to the real state of that country, one need only compare its present population with what it was at the close of the last century, and its produce and consumption at the present day, with that of the same period, to be fully convinced of the depopulation and wretchedness which by their rapid progress accelerate its ruin.

We often hear the Turkish Empire spoken of as if it were still subject to the Great Soliman, or to the last and unhappy sultan Selim. Complaints are made that the commerce of the Levant flourishes not as formerly, and the Ministers of the enlightened Governments of Europe are blamed for it; and what is more surprising, we hear these remarks proceed from the Senators of civilized nations.

But before we accuse these enlightened Governments of a want of foresight, ought we not to ask ourselves the question:—what means can be employed to promote commerce in a nation, which in a single generation has lost a great part of its population; and whose arbitrary Government, by continual vexations, reduces a people essentially agricultural, to depend on foreigners for even the corn they consume.

How can this unhappy people buy European goods, when they are in absolute want of the common necessities of life? Add to this the ravages of the plague, the civil wars, the anarchy, become systematic in the Government, and we shall have before our eyes an exact picture of the frightful state of this beautiful land, and be enabled to avoid any mistake as to the true reasons of the stagnation of commerce in the Levant.

It would be an insult to the reader's judgment to insist longer upon truths which are self evident: it may however be observed, that whilst this state of things continues in Turkey, its commerce with Europe, far from increasing, must become in a very short time an absolute nullity.

Let us examine the Turkish Government in its political relations, and let us see what is its importance and utility to the common interest of Europe. Thirty Thousand French in Egypt counter-balanced the whole Ottoman Power: and had it not been for the English, the French Army of the East would of itself have endangered the safety of the Empire.

Some years after, a small Russian force, ill directed, and without any determined object, completely succeeded in putting to rout all the Turkish armies, which Mahometan enthusiasm could oppose to its enemies.

At the same time an English fleet sailed through the Dardanelles, and drew up in line before the Seraglio, without meeting with any real obstacle: so that, notwithstanding all the preparations for resistance under the direction of a French General,

then Ambassador at Constantinople, a few bombs would have burnt the whole town and driven the Grand Signor with his Divan into the interior of Asia.

It is therefore clear, that this Empire is destitute of all real strength, and is ready to yield to the first attack of any enemy, who may attempt its overthrow. We must not be deceived by chimerical illusions; the mighty colossus of this Empire has no existence with regard to other nations, but in the terror which its crimes may still inspire.

The principles of devastation and destruction just mentioned, and which are the only political system of the Government, have endangered a deep-seated ruin, and utterly paralyzed its vigour. The intestine dissensions, consequent on this system; the anarchy and insubordination in the Government of most of the provinces; and the almost universal ravage of the country, by the scourge of perpetual civil war—all these causes united have exhausted the feeble resources which still remained to this Empire. It is indeed physically impossible, that, with the incongruous maxims of its Government, it can exist any longer in that state of dilapidation to which it has arrived. It has in fact no sign of existence, but in the perpetual shock of parties, which only keep up the appearance of a government by fighting and destroying each other.

In this state of things it is evident that the political relations of the Ottoman Government can no longer be of any use to its allies, or of any importance to its enemies.

But suppose that it were a possible problem in European politics to guarantee the existence of this Empire during the present century: upon this supposition, gratuitous enough certainly, what would happen? Depopulation and misery must march hand in hand throughout its provinces; the major part of the Greeks will be exterminated; the rest dispersed; and in such a state of things it is difficult to see what advantages, political or commercial, could be hoped for by any of the powers that may interest themselves in its existence. Perhaps to prevent Russia from possessing herself of it;—but it is precisely by keeping it up a little longer, and then allowing it to fall of itself, that its conquest by Russia will be rendered more easy. Besides, it is well known that in the present state of affairs in Turkey, Russia exclusively enjoys every real advantage. Her southern provinces are peopled and enriched to the detriment of the countries which groan beneath the Turkish dominion; the commerce of Russia in the Turkish States is more active and lucrative, than that of all the powers of Europe put together; and it is Russia who carries provisions to the capital and to almost every part of the Turkish States.

In her political relations, Russia exercises in the Ottoman Empire an overbearing and unlimited influence. Every change, therefore, which by a new order of things could prevent the inevitable fall of this Empire, would be much less to the political and commercial advantage of Russia than of the other powers of Europe.

However, notwithstanding the truth of these observations, let us admit the old opinion, though no longer tenable on the score of the commerce of the Levant, which has ceased to exist, and on account of the progress of Russia, which it is impossible to hinder; and allowing for the sake of argument the possibility of prolonging the existence of this Government in Europe; let us see how it can be preserved.

against internal shocks from the mutiny of the Janissaries, the revolt of the Pashas, and, above all, the invasion of the Albanians, whose forces increasing as those of the Turks diminish, continually threaten to reduce this country to a retreat of robbers and rebels, whom no political tie can bind. Nothing less than the perverseness and the mean politics of Ali Pasha, could have prevented his becoming the independent chief of all these fine provinces, over which he has so long exercised an absolute power. On the other hand Servia has given us no equivocal proofs of her strength, by measuring her forces with all those of Turkey; Bosnia may also be considered in a state of independence with regard to the Porte, for any act of sovereignty that the Porte can exercise in that district. We will say nothing of Egypt, whose fate is still enveloped in the crooked policy of its Albanian governor: but let us see what we can reasonably presume, as to the future state of Turkey, even under suppositions the most favourable to her.

Let us imagine that by one common agreement of the great powers of Europe the Turks should be banished into Asia, a project which in the present conjuncture it might be very easy to execute, and it will be evident that in this case there must be a total change of policy towards them, though without the slightest compromise of the interests of Christian Europe.

This hypothesis, founded as it is upon principles of justice and the law of nations, leads us to take a view of the real interest which civilized Europe has in aiding Greece to get rid of the vile yoke by which she is now oppressed.

The Greek nation, to which Europe owes nearly all that constitutes her happiness and her pride, though it has unhappily been so long under the Turkish domination, has never been completely debased by its misfortunes, nor grown unworthy of political independence. This nation has never despaired of her salvation or of her liberty; she has shewn herself on all occasions worthy of her noble origin, and the benefits of her holy religion which she professes.

Inhumanly despised of every political and civil right, under a military and fanatical Government, and exposed to the most arbitrary and cruel treatment, she has known how to preserve her integrity together with the divine religion and the immortal language, which unite her to all civilized European nations.

Inspired with the real principles of European civilization, this unhappy nation has retempered her character in her calamities, and has at last dared to raise her head against her oppressors. She comes in the face of the civilized world to reclaim her natural rights, and to demand an account from her destroyers of their numberless atrocities.

In the last efforts however of her despair, she forgets not the duties she owes to society and to humanity, and although the *lex talionis* has been enforced on such Turks as have been taken with arms in their hands, she offers to her tyrants the prospect of a life of tranquillity by guaranteeing to them what they never allowed to her, security of person, of property, and the free exercise of religion. As to herself, all her views are bent upon the recovery of her legitimate national liberty, that she may enter into the enjoyment of the universal benefits of Christian civilization. What European power then can with justice refuse to this nation the privilege of claiming those blessings enjoyed by all other nations in Europe? It is natural to suppose, that if the Greeks should once succeed by the assistance of the Christian powers in regaining her rank among civilized nations they could in no way impede the other European Governments, or give any sort of disturbance to their political and commercial relations with the Levant. The conformity of their manners, religion, and interests, with those of the rest of Europe, afford the same certainty, that, by becoming an independant nation under a Christian government, they would only adopt a political and commercial system, in conformity with the principles of other homogeneous governments, and consequently a thousand times more favourable and more advantageous to the true interests of Europe than the pernicious and absurd system of the Ottoman Empire.

By concurring in this new order of things, England, as a maritime and commercial power, would have every thing to gain and nothing to lose; and she is certainly, both by her position and the great means which Divine Providence has placed in her power, in a most especial manner able to contribute to the regeneration of the Greeks and the delivery of Europe from the scourge of Turkish barbarians.

By this sublime act of justice, generosity, and benevolence, the English nation will not only acquire an eternal claim to the gratitude of the Greeks, but she will have a still stronger motive for drawing closer those moral ties by an alliance political and commercial, which regenerated Greece must be proud to contract with England. The mutual interests of both nations will be a guarantee for the durability of these ties. Greece having no distant colonies, will have neither the means, nor the desire to create or to acquire them, but she will always stand in need of colonial commodities, and it must be from England that she must obtain them. In return, the natural productions of Greece, which the climate of Great Britain refuses to her, will probably augment with her population; and England by establishing a very advantageous exchange for her commerce, may open a prodigious outlet for her manufactured goods, of which the Greeks will certainly stand in need, and which by the nature of things, they cannot procure at home.

This theory might be carried further if we were to calculate all the changes to which, according to the most natural probabilities, the new state of things would tend, for the advantage of England. For it is not to be doubted, that by the deliverance of Greece, the colossus of the Ottoman Government which now strides over that country, would fall to pieces. The people who groan under this burthen, will enjoy a degree of comfort, and will at least be able to breathe in security. In this event, Great Britain by the help of her naval force, her riches, and her geographical position, will be able to turn these fortunate circumstances to the advantage of her policy and her commerce, and at the same time essentially contribute to deliver Europe from the terror of the plague, as well as from the piracy of barbarians. The reality of these great interests is too evident and striking to make it necessary to enter into more minute detail.

It remains to inquire in what manner England could assist the Greeks without offending the policy of other powers, and without compromising the interests of the nation by involving it in an active war and; this question seems not difficult of solution.

The profound wisdom of his Majesty's Ministry, will not fail to perceive this important truth, that a change of the most odious and most absurd government that ever existed, I mean the Ottoman, for a Christian government, in conformity to the principles of other European states, can never in any manner be detrimental to the interests of England, or of other powers: and in order to justify the calculation of the advantages which would result from such a change for the political and commercial relations of Great Britain, and indeed for the preservation of the tranquillity of Europe, it would be enough to change in favour of the Greeks the system which it has hitherto appeared to pursue in favor of their oppressors. The principles of humanity and justice which so eminently characterize the British Government, joined to the real interests of the nation, impose upon them this duty. With these salutary views, the Ministry, without compromising either the dignity or the interest of this country, might well combine its interests with those of the allied powers, taking for the basis of its policy, the interest of the states of European Turkey under a free Christian government. Some political sacrifices might be required for the purpose of establishing rational limits in conformity with the principles of the balance of power in Europe; and certainly in any system of equitable compensation, the interests of England would not be disregarded.

England might, moreover, conformably to the sagacity by which her counsels are directed, change the rigorous government of the Ionian islands to a milder system of administration, and one more analogous to the principles of the British constitution; and allow the inhabitants of these islands a free communication.

with the coast and parts adjacent, without appearing to favor or oppose it.

Upon such a system, truly politic and philanthropic, the English Government might leave to private speculation the care of furnishing the Greeks with arms and ammunition, which would be paid for in money or in the produce of the soil.

In aid of these political speculations come the principles of civilization and good order, guaranteed by common accord of the European powers, by virtue of the treaty of the Holy Alliance. This treaty is formed upon the immovable base of the new social compact between the Sovereigns and the people of Europe, as an inviolable limit between Christian civilization and barbarous anarchy.

If the great powers are in earnest in their solemn declaration; if they are jealous of the maintenance of legitimacy and social order, the military occupation of a part of Europe by the Turks ought no longer to exist: it is illegitimate and unjust. The Turks remain in the same position, moral and political, with regard to the Greeks, which they took, when they overran Greece. They rather encamp in Europe, than belong to it; they have never participated in the public law of Europe, nor acknowledged its law of nations: They are in Greece at this day, many degrees worse than were the Moors in Spain. The long interval in the military occupations can give them no right in a country where they have none by nature, nor any pretensions to a legitimate establishment in the midst of an indigenous people, with regard to whom they have always continued strangers and enemies.

Such they continue with respect to all the Christian powers; inasmuch as all transactions between those powers and the Porte amount but to acts of convention or necessity; no treaty founded upon the principles of the law of nations, binds them with the Christian powers. Witness as a proof of this truth the violence committed upon the persons of Ambassadors at each declaration of war; the outrages and insults openly made on several occasions to European legations; and lastly the inhuman treatment of the prisoners of war who are doomed to groan in the Bagnios and in the public prisons chained like criminals.

The law of force is the only one of which they have any knowledge; and the only right which they recognise is that of military conquest. The Greeks on the other hand have never been morally separated from the great family of the civilized people of Europe. They have never renounced the imprescriptible law of their national independence, nor confounded themselves with the nation which oppresses them: no bond, civil or moral, no oath of submission, or obedience beyond the necessity imposed on them by fear or violence, unites them to their oppressors; the only social compact accorded to them by the first conqueror of Constantinople, was one which insured to them the integrity of the nation, and its chief condition was the safety of the Patriarch of the Greek church, who is considered the supreme head of the nation. But this engagement has been openly violated, and such a breach of faith, preceded and followed by the most barbarous and atrocious act, is a proclamation of anarchy, and a release from every tie. Justice then requires that the Greek nation, too long oppressed, should recover its natural rights and political liberty: it calls out for the succour and assistance of European powers, that she may again become, what she ought always to have continued, an integral part of the great family enlightened by Christianity. She has indeed the strongest claim to it, since she was the first who diffused the eternal light of the Gospel amongst men.

If these remarks be true, it follows that interest, policy, and justice, combine in requiring the rescue of Greece; and it is impossible to suppose any man capable of wishing to support the Turks at the expence of humanity and the Christian religion: for the Turks once upon their feet again, will most certainly exterminate the Greeks, and we cannot surely then expect more justice or humanity from them towards the rest of Europe.

It is in the mean time clear, that the object and interest of the Greeks, is not to trouble the legitimate order of things; on

the contrary, they demand nothing but to be enabled by the assistance of their powerful neighbours, to establish a legitimate and permanent Government in their unhappy country, now abandoned to the horrors of anarchy and disorder; such is the motive and the object of the insurrection of the Greeks, in arms to defend their country, their religion, and their very lives.

Full of confidence in their sacred cause, they trust in the generosity of other enlightened governments, that they will never suffer an unhappy people to whom belongs the glory of having been the first to enlighten the world by her wisdom, to sink under the exterminating swords of ruthless barbarians.

Mr H. Cooper.—Constitutional Association, &c.—Since our last notice of Mr. Cooper, that Gentleman has made another distinguished appearance at the bar, in defending *Mary Ann Carlisle* from a prosecution at the instance of the Constitutional Association. He extracted from the *creatures* of this Association much important matter respecting their practices, and displayed great firmness in the struggle which he has to maintain with *Mr. Justice Best*, who endeavoured to prevent him from stating historically either what Lord Colchester had, several Parliaments ago, said respecting the of seats sale in the House of Commons, and what was the law of America respecting libel. This Justice said, that if Lord Colchester uttered the words any where else than in Parliament, he uttered a *libel upon the Constitution of his country*. And, if we were discussing principles, we should say, What is the value of the Constitution that cannot bear to be libelled? Opinions like those of Mr. Justice Best are infinitely more dangerous to the Constitution than all the libels which have been, or will be, published against it in the course of a century. No constitution ought to stand which will not bear examination, and the best constitution in the world, (like our own,) will become suspected, and fall in general estimation, whenever the freest examination is restrained or prohibited. In every country which cannot follow the example of the governments of Pennsylvania and Virginia, by passing legislative acts deprecating the practice of prosecuting for state libels, the law of libel will be wielded alternately by factions, each striving to sacrifice the most troublesome or obnoxious of their opponents. This is obviously what the Constitutional Association have been attempting to do in effect, at least, if not in intention; but their labours, we trust, are now at an end, partly through public odium, partly from the circumstance that a true bill for conspiracy has been found against several of their officers, but chiefly, and most efficiently, through the firmness of one or more of the jurors on this trial. We have here an instance of the incomparably greater security afforded to the subject by the English than the Scotch law. If *unanimity* had not been required by the former, previously to a verdict of guilty being returned, there is no question that a *majority*, as in Scotland, would, in this instance, have been for condemnation. But if twelve men cannot agree in opinion that the crime charged has been committed, we do not think that any one should ever be found guilty. The fault must be in the law, if what it declares to be guilt be not capable of being made visible to any twelve plain men as often on the average of cases, as is necessary for the welfare of society. When the laws do not correspond in their awards of punishment with the general feelings of society, they cannot and will not long be administered.

A discrepancy of this nature seems to be now strongly felt in our sister country. Previously to the breaking up of the Court at the termination of the Old Bailey Sessions on Wednesday the 25th instant, the foreman of the London Jury wished to address a few words to the Court, on the nature of a *recommendation to mercy* of several persons whom the jurors had found guilty. But the *Common Serjeant*; (*a Judge* in the Court,) would not permit the recommendation to be given. The foreman made five several attempts to make the feelings of the jury known, but was as often prevented; and on the last attempt, he was thus addressed; "Sir, if you offer any more words, I will commit you for contempt of Court!" Foreman,—"My Lord, I am not aware of having said any thing offensive; and had I so considered this application for mercy, I certainly would not have undertaken it. As it is, I must submit." The names of this jury deserve to be recorded.—*Scotsman.*

Russian Poets.

SONG.—FROM DERZHAVIN.

Golden bee! for ever sighing,
Round and round my Delia flying,
Ever in attendance near her:
Dost thou really love her, fear her,
Dost thou love her,
Golden bee?

Erring insect! he supposes,
That her lips are morning roses:
Breathing sweets from Delia's tresses,
He would probe their fair recesses.
 Purest sugar
 Is her breast!

Golden bee! for ever sighing,
Ever round my Delia flying;
Is it thou so softly speaking?
Thine the gentle accents breaking,
 "Drink I dare not,
 Lest I die!"

SONG.—FROM ZHUKOVSKY.

Say, ye gentle breezes say,
Round me why so gently breathing?
What impels thee, streamlet! wrenting
Through the rocks thy silver way?

What awakens new-born joy,
Joy and hope thus sweetly mingled;
Say, has pilgrim spring enkindled
Rapture with her laughing eye?

Lo! heaven's temple, bright, serene,
Where the busy clouds are blending,
Sinking now, and now ascending,
Far behind the forest green!

Will the High, the Holy One
Veil youth's soul-enrapturing vision?
Shall I hear in dreams elysian
Childhood's early, lovely tone?

See the restless swallow flies
Through the clouds—his own dominion;
Could I reach on hope's strong pinion,
Where that land of beauty lies!

O how sweet—how blest to be
Where heaven's shelter might protect me!
Who can lead me—who direct me
To that bright futurity?

Mrs. Jackbeld.—On Saturday (Aug. 4.) the remains of the Lady were deposited in Kensington Church-yard. As she was of the Roman Catholic Faith, all the rites and ceremonies of her religion were administered to her by two Roman Catholic Clergymen who resided with her in the same boarding-house at Kensington.—It should be mentioned to the honour of these Gentlemen, that in testimony of their respect for the deceased, they attended the funeral service as performed according to the rites of the Church of England. The corpse was interred in a grave immediately adjoining the monument raised by the Right Honourable G. CANNING to the memory of his eldest son, with the tablet containing an affecting tribute of parental tenderness and sorrow. Thus has ended the earthly career of a lady, whose talents and conduct were honourable to her sex and country. We regret to add, that Memoirs of her Life, written by herself, were destroyed at her death by her own positive direction. It was her desire that her funeral might be private, and limited to her relations and intimate friends, otherwise it is highly probable that the theatrical community would have been anxious to testify their respect for her character, by attending on the melancholy occasion.

Beggar.—The "gentle beggar," who lately attracted to such notice in the north of England, and who was supposed to be the celebrated Captain BARCLAY, last week paid a visit to Dumfries, but no more like the Captain than Criffel is like Mount Caucasus. In his person this man is rather diminutive, and nothing but the circumstance of his wearing a frilled shirt, and being dressed shabby genteel, could have given rise to that delusion which draws hundreds around him wherever he goes. His singing too is completely in the falsetto style, and is occasionally interspersed with recitations, delivered in a manner which confirms our suspicions that he is neither more nor less than a poor strolling player, who, finding himself out at elbows, has fallen upon this novel mode of raising the wind. Yet strange to say, rich and poor, gentle and simple, young and old, rushed to their doors or to the streets to listen to the unskillful performance of a strolling musician, who, "if not Captain BARCLAY," they all took to be "at least a gentleman in disguise;" and every time he went round, sixpences and shillings as well as coppers were plentifully dropped into it!—*Dumfries Courier*.

The Coronation.—Amongst the varieties attendant upon this grand spectacle, none exceeded in interest or novelty the incidents which accompanied the noble and splendid guests on retiring from the scene. In many cases their carriages were not to be found, and on the noise and bustle that surrounded them, nothing remained to be done but make the best of their way home in whatever manner they could. Vauxhall-bridge, upon this occasion was the rallying point, and in all the avenues to it were to be met Knights Companions carrying in their hats and feathers, and exchanging bumpers of Champagne, for a draught of porter, where they were fortunate enough to see a tap-room into which they could gain admittance. The vicinity of Tothill-street, the rendezvous of knackers and jackassmen, was honoured by becoming the promenade of ladies of fashion and beauty, from the Countess down to those who were happy enough to procure a Peacock's ticket; and who for that day vied in costume and appearance with the most admired women of fashion. Those ladies who, in the morning, would have shrunk from a cool breeze, were to be seen in their lama dresses, white satin shoes, ostrich feathers, diamond bandeans, necklaces; &c. without any covering but a cambric handkerchief to shield them from the damp air of the night, with difficulty making their way over brickbats, old bones, rags, &c. and happy to observe a washer-woman's hut, whose door lying open promised an hospitable reception to the wearied stranger; and there was seated the envied fair one, who an hour before could boast of enjoying the smiles of a King, glad to repose on the form which the day before had been the support of the laundress's washing tub. But what was the delight of the lady who possessed a second cambric handkerchief, in which she could deposit her jewels, and conceal them from the view of her humble companions. For as to pockets, who would wear such things? But it is with pleasure we state that from their humble hosts they received every possible attention, and we need not add accompanied by the admiration and pity of all that beheld them. Nor have we heard of any injury having been sustained by any of the fair votaries of fashion, whose grand-children will hand down to posterity the Coronation of George the Fourth, and what their mammas and grand-mamas went through on that memorable day.

The Coronation.—Those persons who had been disappointed in the sale of their viands at the Coronation, were obliged to dispose of them at very reduced prices. Legs of mutton were selling on Friday and Saturday at six-pence each, and fowls and ducks at one shilling each! other eatables at a similar price. The following statement may be relied on:—One person had prepared between two and three hundred pigeon-pies, of which he could only dispose of two or three on the day of the coronation; another had about three sacks of lobsters, and met with no better success; a third had prepared forty quarts of ice-cream, but one quart only could be sold. The extravagant prices asked on that day were a principal cause why so little was sold, in one booth where they had asked five guineas and took five shillings, they very modestly demanded one shilling for a glass of water and eighteen-pence for a pint of beer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Mr. Green's Balloon.

MR. GREEN'S ASCENSION IN A BALLOON, IN HONOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION.

(HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS AERIAL VOYAGE.)

The balloon with which I ascended was 31 feet in diameter, as near the size as possible of the one with which Lunardi first made an ascention in England. It was inflated with about 1200 cubic feet of carbonated hydrogen gas, suplied from the main pipes of the original chartered Gas Company, and I am much indebted to the Gentlemen of the Committee for their kind assistance during the operation of filling. I had no doubt of being able to ascend with the gas, having, since the period when I first conceived the idea that common gas would answer the purposes of aerostation, made frequent experiments, all of which completely succeeded; nor was my ardor damped when I knew that, even within an hour of my ascention, persons of great experience in aerostation expressed their opinion that I should not be able to ascend.

About five minutes before one o'clock the ropes were divided; and having taken my seat in the car the balloon rose in a most majestic manner, nearly perpendicularly. The almost deafening shouts of the populace, and the roar of cannon that took place when I had ascended a considerable distance from the earth, agitated the balloon. I felt the effect of it most sensibly. The moment the discharge of cannon took place, I knew it was the signal to be given when the Crown was set upon the head of my most gracious Sovereign, and I drew the cork of a bottle of brandy, and having poured out a full glass, I drank "Health, long life, and a glorious reign to his Majesty." The effect of the air upon the brandy is worthy of notice; when I drew the cork, a report took place, which I attribute to the rarefaction of the air, similar to that produced by drawing the cork out of a bottle of soda water. When the balloon travelled at its greatest rapidity, I felt not the least motion; it appeared as if the car in which I sat was stationary, and that the earth was receding from me. The balloon took a north-east direction at first; and on my looking down upon the vast assemblage of persons in Westminster, the delight I felt is out of my power to describe. The view presented one entire living mass of more than a million of human beings. Having ascended as high as I could without throwing out ballast, I determined as the weather was so fine, to keep it in sight as long as possible. I threw out two bags of sand of ten pounds weight each, and immediately the balloon rose with astonishing rapidity almost perpendicularly, according to my wish. When the balloon arrived at its utmost altitude, which, in my opinion (I could not be certain, in consequence of the oscillation of the quicksilver in the barometer) was about 11,000 feet from the earth, I found that I had entered a current of air, conveying me directly eastward, towards the Nore. The cold was extreme. I put on a cloak, which I took up with me, and on looking at my glass I found that it was below 30—two degrees below the freezing point. I was fearful of being carried to sea, and immediately opened the valve; the gas issued in considerable quantities; and I found, by the increase of the size of objects below me to my optics, that I was descending very rapidly. The largest fields, which a few minutes before appeared to be not more than six inches square, increased in size greatly; and I very soon saw the sea, and a number of vessels most distinctly. The balloon had a rotatory motion, and turned about four times in a minute.

Still fearing that I should fall into the sea, I opened the valve to its utmost extremity; and having descended so as to be able to recognize small objects distinctly on the earth, with great delight I found that the balloon had entered another current of air, which was conveying me from the sea; I was then travelling north-west. I sat down and ate some sandwiches with a good appetite, and saw the clouds rolling beneath me, apparently on the ground. About 20 minutes before two o'clock I descended in a field belonging to a farmer named Lamkins, which is situate about four miles beyond Barnet, in the parish of South Mimms. I was not aware that I had descended so rapidly; before I had time to draw myself to the hoop, the car struck the earth with great force, and I was thrown out of it on my back; I was nearly stunned from the effects of a blow which I received. I still held the hoop of the balloon; and the grapping iron, which I had thrown out when about a quarter of a mile from the earth, not taking firm hold, I was dragged on my back along the ground a considerable distance. The balloon was eventually secured, with the assistance of a Gentleman named Waugh, and conveyed to a place of safety in his park, and I was afterwards most hospitably entertained at his mansion; to him my gratitude is due, and, but for his kind exertions, I have no doubt the balloon would have suffered considerable injury from the great crowd of persons that assembled on my descent. I believe, from the best calculation I can make, that I travelled altogether, in various directions, upwards of fifty miles.

49, Goswell-street, July 20, 1821.

CHARLES GREEN.

Newspaper Chat.

"Here various News is found of love and strife;
Of peace and war, health, sickness, death and life;
Of loss and gain, of famine and of store;
Of storms at sea, and travels on the shore:
Of prodigies and portents seen in air;
Of fires and plagues, and stars with blazing hair;
Of turns of fortune, changes in the State;
The falls of favourites,—projects of the Great."—POPE.

Captain Crotat, who was the bearer to Ministers of the tidings of the death of Bonaparte, at St. Helena, has been promoted to the rank of Major. It may be inferred from this, that his Majesty's Government consider the death of Bonaparte as a national benefit. Major Gossequer, Sir Hudson Lowe's Aide-de-Camp, who superintended the purveyor of Longwood's department, has also been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The timber work of the Abbey, Westminster-hall, the platform, and the barriers, was 60,000 square feet, or 1,500 loads. The timber used in erecting theatres and stages indirectly connected with the Coronation has been estimated at 80,000 square feet. The matting used on account of the Coronation was 14,000 yards.

The flowers with which the way from Westminster-hall to the Abbey was strewed (to be trampled under foot as soon as thrown down) "consisted of the most choice and rare," and consequently the most costly, exotics."

A Bishop of Amiens, a pious and yet a facetious man, was requested by a lady for permission to wear rouge. The lady's character was half coquettish and half devotee. I can give you permission, Madam, replied the Bishop, for one cheek only.

A wit being asked what pleasure he could have in the company of a pretty woman who was a loquacious simpleton, replied "I love to see her talk."

RESTORED ROYALTY.—The again-retired King of Sardinia wished to upset the finest bridge built by Bonaparte over the Po, to take up the coins and medals impressed with his image and superscription; and his Austrian Queen was so inimical to innovation, that even vaccination has not escaped her censure. On hearing that the Governor's balls at Genoa were over at two in the morning she expressed her surprise at hours so revolutionarily early, and observed that it was the effect of vaccination, which left the young people feeble and unable to bear fatigue. These are precisely the people who should govern the destinies of mankind.

Miss Wilson is about to proceed to Italy for some time.

In a country church, it was the custom to separate the men from the women, a Clergyman, being interrupted by loud talking, stopped short; when a woman, eager for the honour of her sex, arose and said—"Your Reverence, the noise is not among us." "So much the better," answered the Priest, "it will be the sooner over."

It is reported, that a man in Bedlam made these observations:—"We that are locked up here, are only called mad, because our madness does not happen to agree with that of the rest of the world. Every body thinks his neighbour mad, if his pursuits happen to be opposite to his own. His neighbour thinks the same of him—but then these two kinds of madness do not interfere with each other. Now and then, there comes an eccentric man, who, taking a just view of things, thinks them all mad—he catches them up here. That's my case."

GAMING.—Gaming was invented by the Lydians, when under the pressure of a great famine. To divert themselves from dwelling on their sufferings, they contrived dice, balls, tables, &c. It is added, that to bear their calamity the better, they used to play a whole day without interruption, that they might not be racking with the thoughts of food. This invention, intended as a remedy for hunger, is now a very common cause of that evil.

Professor Breysig has published a paper in Berlin, in which he lays claim to the merit of being the inventor of the Panoramas, the principle of which, he says, he discovered before Mr. Barker.

Mr. Cosway (who died the other day as an advanced age, in the Edgeware-road, and was buried at Paddington) was a very delightful artist in Miniature;—some of his small drawings—like that of Madame Recamier for instance—abounding in grace and beauty: but his larger works in oil very so so. He was an antiquarian and a mystic, and had a touch of the quack about him.

Among the Coronation announcements, previous to the ceremony, we observed that of a worthy Clerk, who was desirous of supplying his lazy or incapable brethren with Coronation Sermons!—You can scarcely wear or even eat anything that is not right royal. These princely doings bring to our recollection the story told of a King's Fool in the

reign of one of the Henrys; who was found seated in a high chair, with a ball in one hand and a stick in the other; and being asked what he was doing,—replied, that he was reigning!

The fashion of wearing hoops was introduced by a celebrated mantua-maker,—one Mrs. Selby, in 1717. It lasted, we may say, about a century; for it was by an order of his present Majesty (one of the best things of his reign) that they were discontinued at Court. It may be supposed that this absurd and ugly fashion which deformed God's best work in order to display a mantua-maker's, was the subject of many a joke both in prose and rhyme. One not absolutely bad has been preserved. It runs thus:—

"An elderly lady, whose bulky squat figure
By hoop and white damask was rendered much bigger,
Without hood, and bare-neck'd, to the Park did repair,
To show her new clothes and to take the fresh air:—
Her shape, her attire, rais'd a shout and loud laughter:
Away waddles Madam—the mob hurries after.
Quoth a wag, then observing the noisy crowd follow,
As she came wito a hoop, she is gone with a hollow."

It would have been odd, if an attack of the gout produced by the fatigues of robing unrobing, &c. had overtaken his Majesty during the ceremony of the Coronation. This disease is a sworn enemy to the Graces, and is no respecter of persons or times. To have seen the Sovereign writhing with pain while they were chanting, "Thou hast given him his heart's content," would have been an ugly exhibition indeed. The Gout, we believe, when not hereditary, is generally produced by indiscretion in eating or drinking. The celebrated Dr. Franklin, who had it himself, considered it rather a remedy than a disease, and relieved the pain of it by exposing his foot to the cold air. Dr. Kinglake, of Taunton, has ordered cold bathing with success in this disorder, which is only a further degree of the same thing.

The creeping creatures of the Courier could see nothing to admire or to lament in the actions and fate of the extraordinary Being who has just closed his eventful career on the St. Helena rock,—nothing but what might serve "to point a moral or adorn a tale." 'Tis like them; for how can littleness sympathize with greatness? But let a George, a Frederic, a Francis, or a Russian Alexander, be gathered, to his forefathers, that is their time for poet-laureate praise: then column upon column will overflow with false and hollow admiration: mediocrity will be swollen into greatness, and imbecility, meanness and tyranny, will be transformed into strength, prudence, and public spirit. Such labours however are as perishable as their objects. The Frederics, the Francises, and the Alexanders, of to-day, are of much the same importance as the Sovereigns who preceded them: if they live at all in history, it must be "in the eternity of his fame" with whom they have been associated, and by whom they have been alternately chastised and patronised. For however the rulers of the Continent may forget themselves and their promises, it will never be forgotten by all Europe, that these exalted abjects consented to attend at the call of the illustrious Deceased;—to aid him in his military enterprizes; to share, like jackals, a portion of the prey run down by the Imperial Lion; to accept their capitals and crowns at his hands; to court his alliance; to give him and his, their daughters and sons in marriage; to make war and peace at his bidding;—in fine, to fawn upon, to flatter, to serve, to benefit by, and to betray him. He was the "Colossus, that beset the world," and they were the "little men, who crept under his huge legs, to find themselves dishonourable graves;" which they will find, as surely as the GREAT EXILE will have an ever-during monument erected to him in the page of history, and in the memories of all who can estimate talent, and discriminate between splendid powers, however misused, and commonplace mediocrity, however exalted. Even better men, their agents, will take their due place in history by the side of the deceased Chieftain. All the glorified and lucky Soldiers opposed to him.—the Blancers, the Wittgensteins, the Wellesleys, will occupy their proper standings, marshalled and measured by the just arbiter—TRUTH, who has nothing to do with Court-Newspapers and Extraordinary Gazettes, and who will easily station them after the example they themselves supplied but a few years since, when on the approach of the great Soldier,—they all submissively,

“—————sate still with awful eye,
“For that they knew their Sovereign Lord was nigh.”

It is curious to observe the contradictions that abound in the world. People run to hear the Evangelic Doctor at St. John's Chapel, many of whom no doubt are friends to liberty, and would even aid in putting down tyrants, such as Nero and others, whom their Reverend Teacher expressly affirms should never be resisted. It is curious, too, to remark how men of real talent, even of the same general opinions in politics, have treated this subject of non-resistance. The Dean of St. Patrick's was certainly no jacobin,—no man tickled harder for orthodoxy;—yet, in a Sermon on the "Martyrdom" of King Charles, he thus discusses that point, which we recommend to the consideration of those of Daniel Wilson's followers, who are yet able to reason:—"It is true (says Dr.

Swift) all the power is from God, and as the Apostle says, *the powers that be are ordained of God*: but this is in the same sense that all we have is from God, our food and raiment, and whatever possession we hold by lawful means. Nothing can be meant in those, or any other words of Scripture, to justify tyrannical power, or the savage cruelties of those heathen Emperors who lived in the time of the Apostles: and so St. Paul concludes, —*The powers that be are ordained of God: For what? why, for the punishment of evil doers, and the praise, the reward, of them that do well.* There is no more inward value in the greatest Emperor than in the meanest of his subjects: his body is composed of the same substance, the same parts, and with the same or greater infirmities: his education is generally worse, by flattery and idleness and luxury, and those evil dispositions that early power is apt to give. It is therefore against Common Sense, that his private personal interest or pleasure should be put in the balance with the safety of millions, every one of which is equal by nature, equal in the sight of God, equally capable of salvation; and it is for their sakes, not his own, that he is entrusted with the government over them."

When we reflect on the extraordinary degree of publicity and lengthened detail which is bestowed on the most trifling occurrences, through the agency of a free press in this country, and more especially in the metropolis, owing to a natural thirst for curiosity among the inhabitants, and the abundant variety of channels of literary communication continually open, we cannot but perceive a strong contrast to the manner in which an event of considerable importance is noticed in the Pekin Gazette. That publication in announcing the death of the Emperor Kea King, merely says, "In the city of Jeho, on the 25th day of the 7th moon, his Majesty set out to wander among the immortals!"

Mr. Snape, the Purser, appears to have excited a great deal of sympathy in almost every one that came across him. The reader knows the affecting scene that took place with his wife. He had been seventeen or eighteen years a Purser, and had about thirty wounds on different parts of his body. He had repeatedly distinguished himself in different actions. The Captains and other officers with whom he had sailed, all exerted themselves in his favour, and tendered testimonials of character in his behalf. Petitions were sent from Liverpool (his native place), Plymouth, and the whole of the officers and crew of the ship to which he belonged, from the Jury who tried him, from two hundred and sixty-six members of the Stock Exchange, and from a vast number of the subscribers and underwriters at Lloyd's; and in addition to these many leading merchants of the city petitioned in his behalf. Several Peers, and one of the Princes of the Blood, exerted their influence to save his life. It was all in vain. His offence was a forgery on Government; and he was hung on the 4th instant. A subscription, we see, has been raised for him, among the receivers of which are Mr. Wathman, Sir G. Keith, Bart. of the Royal Navy, and a long list of respectable merchants, tradesmen, and clergymen. We cannot help thinking that a pardon in this instance would have done something more popular for the Coronation than the throwing open of the theatres, which costs government nothing.

Mr. Buxton's late motion respecting the burning of Widows in Hindostan, brings to our recollection the following striking picture in the Curse of Kehama:—

Woe, woe! Nealling, the young Nealling!
They strip her ornaments away.
Bracelet and anklet, ring, and chain, and zone;
Around her neck they leave the marriage knot alone;
That marriage band, which when yon waning moon was young,
Around her virgin neck with bridal joy was hung.
Then with white flowers, the coronal of death,
Her jetty locks they crown. O sight of misery!
You cannot hear her cries—all other sound
In that wild dissonance is drown'd:
But in her face you see the supplication and the agony—
See in her swelling throat the desperate strength,
That with vain effort struggles yet for life—
Her arms contracted now in fruitless strife,
Now wildly at full length
Towards the crowd in vain for pity spread!

Europe Marriages.

On the 4th of July, at St. Pancras, Alfred Lermont, Esq. of the Honorable East India Company's Military Service, to Maria Elizabeth daughter of George Baker, Esq. of Euston-crescent.

On the 8th of July, at Hampstead Church, Dr. Lashington, the Counsel of her late Majesty, to Miss Carr, daughter of T. W. Carr, Esq. Solicitor to the Excise.

On the 28th of July, at Brewood, John Wrottesley, Esq. eldest son of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. of Wrottesley, in the county of Stafford, to Sophia, third daughter of Thomas Gifford, Esq. of Chillington, in the same county.

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Decision Respecting Select Vestries.

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

The King against Woodman and Others.

This Cause excited considerable interest in the township of Morpeth, 2nd arose under the recent Act of Parliament, 59 Geo. III. c. 12, for establishing Select Vestries for the management of the concerns of the poor. Mr. Ekins, the rector, and the majority of the Gentlemen of the four and twenty, contended that the right of nomination and election was vested in them, and, accordingly exercised it on the 4th of April, 1820.—The inhabitants of this select Vestry, so nominated and elected, were appointed thereto, under the hand and seal of Charles Wm. Bigge, Esq., a magistrate of Northumberland. This appointment was removed, by certiorari, into the King's Bench, and a rule nisi obtained for quashing it, which came on for hearing on the 26th of May last.—Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Littledale shewed cause against the rule, but the Court thought the question would not admit of argument, and made the rule absolute for quashing Mr. Bigge's appointment, without hearing Mr. Serjeant Hallock and Mr. Pollock on the other side.—Mr. Justice Bailey expressly said, and in which the other judges concurred, that the right of electing the Vestry under the act, resided in the inhabitants at large.

New System of Geography.

A System of Geography. By M. Malte Brun. Translated from the French, vol. i. A. Black, Edinburgh.

We believe there is no branch of knowledge upon which so much has been written within the last forty years, and to so little purpose, as Geography. Almost every season has produced something under the name of a "New System of Geography," which had seldom any thing new but the types and paper employed in the printing, and the quota of original errors it added to those of its precursors. Sometimes the bookseller put his own name conspicuously in the title of these wretched compilations, which he might well do without usurping any literary honours. Sometimes they were ushered into the world under the imposing auspices of a "Society of Gentlemen," who were found to be miserable plebeians in scholarship, heinously unprovided with the necessary knowledge. Old Guthrie reproduced in a variety of shapes—wire-drawn into large systems—cut down into compends—dissected into Gazettes, has raised a whole host of drudges to the dignity of authorship, without the labour of composition. Nothing, in short, could be more miserable than the mass of geographical publications in this country since the commencement of the French Revolution. A better proof of this could scarcely be given than the comparative success of such a work as Mr. Pinkerton's, so superficial, so badly written, and so much behind hand in its information. It may be said, with truth, that in proportion as the materials for composing a system of geography have been extended and improved, the works produced have deteriorated. No attempt worth mentioning has been made to embody in such work the substance of the vast mass of information furnished by the many excellent statistical works and memoirs published in foreign languages, and the numberless voyages and travels which have appeared both in this country and on the Continent. Nor has any geographical writer availed himself of those new lights which the progress of jurisprudence, political economy, and physical science have afforded for estimating the condition of different countries. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that we announce the appearance of a geographical work composed entirely from original materials, adapted to the present state of knowledge, luminous in its plan, and written with spirit and judgement. The author M. Malte Brun, possesses peculiar qualifications for such an undertaking. He is by birth a Dane, but has been so long in France, that he is allowed to write the language of that country with the force and correctness of the best native writers of the day. He has a thorough knowledge of the languages of Germany, Italy, England, and Spain, of the dialects of Sweden and Denmark, and is even acquainted with that of Russia. He is at the same time a good classical scholar, is well versed in ancient and modern history, and has a competent knowledge of the various branches of science which bear upon the subjects he has to discuss. His situation as Editor of the *Annales des Voyages*, for a long course of years, has made him familiar with all the best sources of geographical information. What is not of less importance, he has a vigour of understanding, and powers as a writer, which are rarely united with habits of research and extensive acquirements. But it is not necessary to infer the value of the work from the qualifications of the writer. The five volumes of the work already published in the French bear ample testimony both to his talents and his diligence.

The work, we are informed, is to be comprised in seven volumes, five of which are already published in French, and one of which is now presented to the English reader. This volume treats of mathematical, physical, and political geography. The mathematical part, which appears

to be compiled with great judgment, from the best writers on the subject, embraces a variety of matter not often included in systems of geography, though certainly more naturally connected with them than those compends of astronomy which are usually prefixed to them. It is the best proof of the merit of this division of the work, that parts of it have been copied with, or without acknowledgment, into some of our popular works. The physical part comprises a short system of natural history, including mineralogy, geology, hydrography, meteorology, and zoology. The author cannot be expected to be equally at home in so many different departments. His geology, for instance, is not conformable, in some points to the theories adopted in this country, and is perhaps incorrect in a few particulars. A meteorologist and a zoologist might probably also find objections to some of his statements on their respective sciences. But notwithstanding this, it would be difficult to find an abridged view embracing so wide a range of science executed with equal ability. The collection of facts on each subject is extensive and highly curious, and they are all authenticated by references, which evince the uncommon industry with which they have been drawn together. He has wisely abstained from general theoretical discussions; but his facts and details are intermixed with striking reflections, and are always presented in a lively and interesting style.

The translator has very properly pruned the luxuriance of some rhetorical passages which are rather too high wrought for the English reader, though well adapted to the taste of the French. In other respects the translation seems to be very faithful; but like the greater number of such productions, it seldom aspires to elegance, and is occasionally disfigured by want of correctness. Two very useful tables have been added from Professor Leslie's Geometry. The book is got up, so far as it regards paper and printing, in a very handsome style, corresponding closely with that of the original.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on the public, that not the smallest confidence ought to be put in any geographical work, (Gazetteers necessarily excepted,) unless the statements given are supported by a reference to authorities. The true reason why the systems published here give no authorities is, that they all slavishly copy one another, or draw from sources which they would be ashamed to acknowledge. And in consequence of this, the multiplicity and grossness of the errors in these books is altogether inconceivable. On the other hand, a more general reference to a book, without specifying a particular chapter or page, is nothing better than a deception to give an appearance of research where none has been exercised. In looking into Malte Brun's volumes, the reader will be surprised to see the vast number of authors cited; and he will find that many of these are writers, the very names of whose works have scarcely reached this country. In the volumes which treat of Europe, this will be still more observable. While the English compiler, in describing such countries as Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Poland, or Austria, rests satisfied with the hasty superficial remarks of one of his travelling countrymen M. Malte Brun's intimate knowledge of the language and literature of these countries enables him to draw from the native writers stores of information which are wholly inaccessible to the other. Some of our compilers call this reference to authorities a vain parade of research and erudition. But this is said merely to cover their own ignorance or negligence. No writer sitting in England can know the state of China or Persia by intuition. He must draw his information from some quarter; and if he has really consulted the best authorities, he will feel no reluctance to make it known that he has done so. And on comparing the two species of composition, it will invariably be found that the writings of those who refer to the sources from which they draw, are clear, copious, and distinct; while those of the others are vague, obscure and superficial—that the one satisfies our inquiries, while the other eludes them—that the one gives us tangible ideas while the other puts us off with ambiguous general terms. Besides, there is no mode but this to secure a writer's diligence. To compel him to exhibit the source of his information, is in effect to compel him to investigate the subject thoroughly. If an intelligent reader finds that an author has never consulted the writers who alone could give him accurate information, he will at once throw the book aside, and have recourse himself to the proper authorities. Were our modern English geographers to give true references, we should find the name of Guthrie at the bottom of every page. But we must close this article, and shall only express a hope that the booksellers who have undertaken this translation will meet with adequate support in their endeavour to supply us with what is so great a desideratum at present,—a good System of Geography.—*Scotsman.*

Europe Marriages.

At Kensington, on the 28th of July, George Ritson Jervis, Esq. of the Bombay Engineers, to Harriet, daughter of J. G. Brett, Esq. of Grove House, Old Brompton.

On the 16th of July, at Durham, Robert Rattray, Esq. W. S. Edinburgh, to Dorothea, daughter of the late John Dugua, Esq.

• Yes, my Love, Yes!

When I know your kind looks are bestowed on another,
And think of the time when these looks were my own,
How can I the pangs of anxiety smother,
Or cease to remember the joys that are flown?
You love me no longer, severely I feel it,
Yet would not for worlds you should share my distress,
If my sorrow afflicts you, with care I'll conceal it,
I still wish you happy, Oh yes, my Love, yes!

Your affections could ne'er be so fickle and veering,
As to treat her with scorn, you so lately approved;
No, when you first charmed me with looks so endearing,
You meant to be constant, and thought that you loved.
Then may you be blessed; for I never can blame you,
Tho' torn with an anguish I cannot express,
With the friends of my bosom, believe me, I'll name you
The first and the dearest, Oh yes, my Love, yes!

I still will remember, tho' fated to lose you,
The dreams which deluded my fancy so long,
When a story or song from these lips would amuse you,
And you were the theme of each story or song.
But my lips have forgotten their amorous measure,
My harp is turned only to sorrow's excess,
Your name is still dear, and I breathe it with pleasure,
Tho' I sigh as I breathe it, Oh yes, my Love, yes!

Canova's Statue of Washington.

(From the *Norfolk Herald*, of June 22.)

We stated a few days ago that the statue of Washington, executed at Rome by Canova, for the state of North Carolina, was put on board the Columbus, which ship is probably now on her passage to the United States. Having promised to give a more particular notice of that superb piece of sculpture, we now proceed to the task.

It is intended to represent the immortal hero in the act of writing his farewell address. He is seated in an ancient Roman chair, his right leg drawn up as in the usual sitting posture, the left carelessly extended along. In the right hand he holds a pen, and in the left a scroll. At his feet, the baton of a field marshal, and a sword, of the shape of the old Roman falchion, turned at the point. He is clad in the Roman costume, the head and neck bare, a close vest and bracae, with a girdle round the waist upon which is displayed Medusa's snaky head and other emblems of Roman taste. The toga, or cloak, is drawn close round the neck, and descends in luxuriant folds to the floor. The legs are bare to the knee, and the feet covered with sandals.

The statue is of white marble of the finest kind. It rests upon a pedestal of the same kind of marble, upon the sides of which are represented in emblematical figures of the richest workmanship, the four principal events of Washington's life; his taking the command of the American armies—capture of the British army at Yorktown—resigning all his public trusts, and lastly, his retiring to private life in the tranquil occupation of a farmer.

It is said the artist has exercised his own taste entirely in the position and costume of the Statue. It was represented to him that it was intended to be placed in the Hall of the Legislature of North Carolina, the dimensions of which were sent to him; and it was stated to have been wished that the likeness should be taken at full length, as in the act of delivering an address. But the proportions of the monument with the apartment in which it was to occupy a place, were of primary importance to a just exhibition of it, and he found that they could not be preserved in any other way than by reducing the statue to a sitting posture. With regard to the dress, it is said he could not hazard his reputation by attempting any other than that which was most familiar to him, and which is best adapted to his taste and genius.

In the opinion of amateurs this is Canova's happiest effort; so he has been heard to declare himself, and the Pope and Cardinal Gonsalvi have expressed the same opinion. It is related of this accomplished artist, that he expressed the most heartfelt satisfaction at having had an opportunity of executing a statue of Washington, and he is said to have wrought more upon it with his own hand than he was ever known to do upon any similar work—he generally reserving to himself in such works, only the finishing stroke, or *coup de grace*.—As an example of the estimation in which his statue of Washington was held in Rome, many English and other travellers of taste and fortune would have given four times the contract price to have possessed it. The likeeas, we understand, was taken from a portrait of the General in the possession of the American Consul at Leghorn, esteemed an excellent resemblance.

Letter to the King.

From *Hogg's Winter Evening Tales*, Vol. II, page 203.

The following is a copy of a letter, written by Aedie o'Aberlisk to a great personage, dated Aberlisk, May 27, 1806.*

TO GEORGE THE THIRD, LONDON.

DEAR SIR,

I went thirty miles on foot yesterday to pay your taxes, and, after all, the bodies would not take them, saying, that I was too late, and that they must now be recovered, with expences, by regular course of law. I thought if your Majesty was like me, money would never come wrong to you, although it were a few days too late; so I enclose you £27 in notes, and half-a-guinea, which is the amount of what they charge me for last year, and fourpence halfpenny over. You must send me a receipt when the coach comes back, else they will not believe that I have paid you.

* Direct to the care of Andrew Wilson, butcher, in Hawick.

I am, dear Sir, your most humble servant,

A*** B***

P. S.—This way of taxing the farmers will never do; you will see the upshot."

It has been reported all over that country, that this letter reached its destination, and that a receipt was returned in due course of post; but the truth is (and, for the joke's sake, it is a great pity it should have been so,) that the singularity of the address caused some friends to open the letter, and return it, with the money, to the owner; but not before they had taken a copy of it, from which the above is exactly transcribed.

* Should the reader imagine that this curious epistle is a mere coinage of my own, I can assure him, from undoubted authority, that both Aedie and his letter are faithful transcripts from real and existing originals.

Second Polar Voyage.

(From the *Literary Gazette*.)

We have received two private letters from officers in this expedition; they are dated the 29th of June; latitude 62 deg. 30 min. N. and longitude 60 deg. 24 min. W. The first says, "On reviewing my journal of our voyage hitherto, I find that nothing has occurred worthy of being mentioned. We sailed from the Orkneys on the 30th of May,* and had an excellent passage across the Atlantic; for on the 10th of June, we were in the longitude of Cape Farewell, in Greenland, viz 44 deg. 12 min W. On the 14th of June, we saw the first iceberg, being then in lat. 60 deg. 26 min. N. and long. 53 deg. 24 W.; and since that time we have had more or less ice in sight every day. On the 20th instant we came to the main body of the ice, and as the transport that accompanied us, was not fitted for getting amongst it, we made fast to a berg, and have been occupied in unloading her of stores, provisions, fuel, &c. I have only further to add, that the crews are in excellent health, and good spirits.—The weather is remarkably fine; the average temperature of the air in the shade is seldom, indeed, more than two or three degrees above the freezing point, but, in these regions, this may be reckoned temperate. Adieu for the present. I hope the next account you hear of us, will be from China."

Our second letter is both personally and publicly interesting, as our friends speaks of this being, "probably, the only opportunity he shall have, for two or three years, of writing to us." He then mentions, that, the unloading of the transport was interrupted during several days on account of its blowing fresh, and adds, "Now that we have got all on board of our ships, they are as full (if I may use the vulgar comparison) as an egg is full of meat; so that we are provided with food and fuel, for three years at least; therefore, be not surprised, if you should not hear any thing more of us for that period, unless we are so fortunate as to get through. Our plan is, to get to the coast of America, through one of the openings or straits on the north side of Hudson's Bay, and afterwards to keep, along the coast, to the westward, as it is supposed the sea will be open near the land, owing to the rivers and streams which discharge themselves into it, dissolving the ice. That the vicinity of land is very beneficial, in this respect, we had ample proofs in our last voyage; but whether its effects will be such as to open a navigable passage along the northern shores of America, I will not pretend to say, since that is the problem, the solution of which is the principal object of the expedition. As far as we are able to judge, from the appearance of the ice (having proceeded so short a way), we are likely to get through it this season, as we were at the beginning of our last voyage; and according to my experience, there is very little difference in the state of ice, or of the seasons in these parts, taking one year with another.

* From the *Nore* on the 8th, and arrived at the Orkneys on the 18th—detained by contrary winds to the 30th.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Indian News.

The Madras Papers which came in yestarday, contained the first intelligence of the King's Coronation, and the Queen's Death, which they had learnt by the arrival of the CAMBRIDGE, Captain Johnson, who had spoken the ALBION from Liverpool at the Sand Heads, and obtained English Papers, which were transferred to the Editors at Madras. The following articles are from the BOMBAY COURIER, which came in also by the Dawn of yesterday.

Bombay, January 5, 1822.—On the evening of new year's day, the Honorable the Governor gave a Ball and Supper, at Parell, which was most numerously attended. There were present nearly all the European Ladies and Gentlemen, and principal Native Gentlemen and Merchants belonging to the Presidency; together with every stranger of distinction and respectability. Amongst the latter, we observed, their Excellencies the Conde de Rio Pardo, late Governor-General of the Portuguese dominions in India; Meerza Baqur, the Envoy from Shiraz; Meerza Khoosroo Beg, the Envoy from Seind; Haj e Ibraheem, the Envoy from Bela; the Jaffarabad Chieftain; and Bhow Mahraj, the Kolapoore Rajah's Minister; together with Abdul Rhueem Khan, son of the late Mahomed Nubee Khan of Shiraz; Hajee Saleh Khan, son of the late Mahomed Allee Khan Shoostry; Mulhar Raó Mankeswar, nephew of the late Sondasew Punt Bhow, the late Paishwa's prime Minister; Dinkur Ram Gocklay; and Bhaskur Ram Gocklay, brother of the late Visajee Punt Gocklay, and relations of the late Bappoo Gocklay.

The company began to assemble soon after nine, in the upper suite of apartments, at Parell, which since the improvements of the building were completed, have been fitted up in a manner in which elegance and taste are most happily combined, with a splendour and magnificence suited to the residence of the head of so important a Government. Dancing commenced about ten, and continued till near mid-night, when the company repaired to a suite of tents or canopies, erected on a terrace at the bottom of the garden, whence they viewed a very splendid exhibition of pyrotechnical skill, the effect of which amongst the romantic scenery, heightened by the stillness and obscurity of the night, was most beautiful and picturesque.

The sense of seeing having been amply gratified by this magnificent spectacle, a screen on the left of the canopy was removed, and presented an arrangement of supper tables, covered with a profusion of cold meats, delicacies, and wines, on which were covers for upwards of 300 persons.

Letter from Tabriz.—A letter from Tabriz dated the 10th or 16th September, says "We have this morning received papers from Tiflis announcing the death of Bonaparte, * * * likewise that Lord Exmouth had taken possession of Alexandria with a large British force. We had papers about 20 days ago, mentioning that 14,000 troops had arrived at Malta, but it was not known for what purpose * * * this likewise accounts for our not having received any direct intelligence from Constantinople for so many months."

If the above intelligence be true, the writer must have made a mistake in the date of his letter by a month at the least. Lord Exmouth was in England on the 6th of July, living as a private country gentleman, and could not have taken Alexandria with a large force in time to allow of its being known at Tabriz on the 10th of September. There are however good grounds for believing there is a mistake in the date of this letter. It refers to another letter written about a month previous, and sent by a gentleman who left the city of Tabriz on the 2d of September, and did not quit the province till the 16th. A letter from the same writer dated the 24th of September, makes no mention of the affair of Alexandria, and the death of Bonaparte was not known at Bushire till the beginning of November. Admitting therefore that the date is erroneous, it is just possible that Lord Exmouth may have been dispatched in a fast sailing ship for a *coup de main* on Alexandria with such troops as could be spared from Malta and the Ionian islands. We are informed, however, that other letters from Tabriz dated late in October are silent on the subject of this intelligence.—*Bombay Courier.*

Medical Question.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I shall be obliged if any of your Medical Correspondents will inform me through the medium of your Journal the name and properties of a Medicine, or rather of an article called BIS, which the Hindoo Kubbeeraues are in the habit of administering so largely to so many of their Patients. This *Poison* they prescribe indiscriminately for all kinds of Diseases, especially in severe and obstinate Fever cases, and it is generally given after the common remedies have failed, by way a *finisher*, either to kill or to cure.

Mofussil, Jan. 5, 1822.

MEDICUS.

Poetic Evils of the Polar Voyage.

"Turns like the Needle to the Pole
"And turning, trembles too."

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I am not learned enough to comprehend very clearly what good some people may expect to follow these Voyages of Discovery to the Polar Seas. Merchants, and Geographers, and such matter-of-fact-kind, of folks, may think them all very fine and very useful; but for my part, as a lover and indeed now then a dabbler in gentle Poesy, I shall always regret the loss and damage this vile Arctic Expedition has caused us Poetesses in a most important point, which no one ever disputed with us from the days of Shakespeare till now. Only think, Sir, of the NEEDLE itself, our oldest friend in *need*, deserting us at last; its most ancient allies, and so following the example of many that shall be nameless in these evil days;—*Rats*, I think you Politicians call them!

I would not give a pin for the *Needle* now, I declare:—After making such a fuss, for I don't know how many centuries, about its being such a type of constancy, ever "true to the Pole," and "turning" and "trembling too" and all that sort of thing—no sooner you see, is it enabled to gratify its wishes, and really get to its dear *Pole*, than it becomes quite "sluggish" and indifferent; stands stock-still; won't "turn" at all, and does not "tremble" a bit! I know no good its of, now, but to turn the tables on us poor Romantic Girls, and expose us to the twittings and mockery of treacherous swains and cross old guardians or maiden aunts!

It is not to be told the store of good things which this same odious apostate *Needle* used to furnish to our tuneful tribe. It was "sharp," and "polished," and "bright" and "delicate" you know;—"*playful* and "*coquettish*" but ever "*constant*" in the end: and then there was all about "*tempest-tost mariner's unerring guide*" and that sort of thing:—besides a stock of collateral good things of "*keeping within compass*," "*attractions*," "*magnetic influence of Love*" "*londstones*" and "*load-stars*" (or as we of the more precise School call them "*lode-stars*"), and so on, that are now as good for nothing as a Haberdasher's Stock of gaudy ribbons and silks in a general mourning.

But now what avails it, (as some one, I don't remember who, so justly remarks) to dwell on the memory of departed joys? It is enough for us to know that since its late disgraceful conduct all the *Poetry* that was in a *Needle* is dead and gone, past revival; and now its fit for nothing that I know of, but mean and *proxyl* purposes; cross-stitch, back-stitch, single-stitch, marking-stitch, stocking-stitch, and all the rest of those detestable samplery and house-wifery uses with which our grandmothers were always bore-ing poor girls in former times!

I wonder what that man Captain Parry can say in his own defence for this attack on the Province of Poetry and the Nine? I am sure he deserves nothing better than that some of our enraged Sex should "*his quieturs make with a bare bodkin*." As to the other fellow, Captain Sabine, it's a shocking name, to say the least of it, and not fit to be alluded to by Girls who remember their Goldsmith's Roman History. Your's, Dear Mr. Journalist,

Elysium Row, }
Jan. 10, 1822. }

MARIAMNE MONIMIA MONODY.

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Another Farewell Address.

In consequence of a rumor prevalent about Town, that the Concern of "JOHN BULL IN THE EAST" is about to pass into other hands, and that its Editor is about to retire from public life, and to enjoy his "*otium eum dignis*," in the comfortable retreat which his strenuous exertions in his various Editorial capacities have procured for him,—the following Address has been voted to him, by a body of men whose signatures are sufficient to vouch for their respectability. We insert it with pleasure, for even the overflowings of gratitude impart pleasurable emotions, and when the objects of eulogy are so deserving and their merits so unequivocally set forth as in the following case, it becomes an act of bare justice to give it all possible publicity. We hasten to gratify our readers and ourselves.

Address.

TO THE EDITOR OF JOHN BULL IN THE EAST.

SIR,

A report having reached us, and which we have heard with the deepest and most poignant affliction, that you are about to withdraw yourself from the occupation which you have during the last three years been engaged in, with so much honor to yourself and so much advantage to the Public, we feel it our duty to express in this public manner the grateful sense we entertain of your meritorious exertions in the cause of Decency and Truth. To enumerate and describe fully one by one every instance of your benevolence, zeal, and moderation, would necessarily require a very long narration:—suffice it to say that after undergoing severe bodily and mental exertions in struggling with the obstinate prejudices of our countrymen in favor of Free Discussion, you fortunately succeeded in establishing that highly useful and excellent paper "JOHN BULL IN THE EAST." We are likewise aware of your indefatigable exertions for the promotion of the views and interests of the Calcutta Transmission Society.

Before concluding this humble Address, expressive of our admiration of your talents and virtues, we conceive it our bounden duty to bring to the notice of the Public the really honorable and useful career of your worthy and able co-adjutor — — — who, in his capacity of Sub-Editor and Correspondent-General of the JOHN BULL, has rendered signal services to the cause of Decency and Truth. He, like his worthy and liberal Principal, is endowed with every public and private virtue; and in illustration of his extraordinary humanity, benevolence, mercifulness, and impartial justice, we beg to state an instance which we confidently trust will convince every unbiased mind of the justness of his description of his innumerable virtues.

About the middle of the year 1821, some Liberals having assembled in Garstin's Buildings, and having caused a large Bull to be dragged in and locked up, were gratifying themselves in beholding the sufferings of the poor animal, when severely smarting under the furious bites of Bull Dogs which had been let loose by the said Liberals to destroy the poor creature, by whose bellowings a numerous concourse of Tories were attracted to the place. They saw no means of saving the Bull from the cruel and heart-rendering treatment which was thus inflicting on the animal:—but they ran to the residence of this worthy Gentleman in Bow Bazar, who, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour and his having retired to Tea, did immediately on hearing our mournful voice, (for a Tory would sooner die than witness the destruction of a Bull or Calf, particularly under the above cruel circumstances) come out, and on being apprised of the cause of our affliction, instantly adopted vigorous measures for the relief of the suffering animal.

To punish the parties, who had thus cruelly baited the Bull, he brought their conduct under the notice of the Public, and their behaviour was accordingly visited with the most severe censure and disapprobation of all good Tories.

This extraordinary instance of — — —'s humane regards towards us, we never can forget; and we shall therefore, as in

duty bound, ever pray for his happiness and prosperity. Wishing that when you retire from your arduous and laborious duties in the service of the Public, the "flowery sweets of the parterre" may be strewed in your path through life, and that you may long continue to enjoy the fruits of your steady adherence to Power and Authority.

We remain, your most obedient,
humble, and faithful Servants

Jan. 25, 1822.

(Signed by about One Hundred and Fifty
Respectable Tories, chiefly employed OUT
or the Public Offices of Government.)

Eurasians, or East Indians.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I have perused with infinite pleasure the liberal sentiments of your Correspondent, who subscribes himself "A KING'S OFFICER" in your JOURNAL of the 15th instant, which, moreover, contains hints of so judicious, unprejudiced, and praiseworthy a nature, as to be gratefully received and ultimately adopted by the Eurasian community to whom his Address is exclusively directed. I am sorry, however, for the mistake he apparently labours under, in supposing them *all* to be the offspring of an illicit intercourse. This is far from being the case: I am certain the greatest part of that Community are the legitimate offspring of their Fathers, by every Law, both human and divine; and, I have no doubt that, were the fact ascertained, there would not be found a greater number of illegitimate Children in this class, than in a proportionate number of any other denomination of people under the sun, however civilized!

And again, it will be found on examination that the generality of this class possess more intellectual endowments than those of other civilized nations, if we exclude Classical Scholars: for you will scarce find one individual among them, but can write a good hand, read well, and cypher tolerably.

On the whole it appears evident that the unchristianlike treatment they meet with, proceeds as much from an antipathy to their colour as from the *supposition* (for it cannot be called any thing else) of their being *illegitimate children*; though, for the honour of humanity, it frequently happens, that those who treat them with the greatest severity are persons of doubtful parentage themselves, possessing little or no mental acquirements, and totally unprincipled! The breast of no well-bred Gentleman, we are all aware, would ever harbour prejudices so inimical to good-breeding, so opposite to the sentiments of a good Christian, and so foreign to the exemplary conduct of our Blessed Redeemer!

The more immediate cause of their sufferings is, by your Correspondent, ascribed to the want of active and industrious habits. The author does not consider that all the avenues to fame are shut upon them. Are they permitted to hold any one of those offices in which activity or industry is an essential requisite, and where they may have an opportunity to display them to perfection or advantage? Debarred from entering the army, excluded from holding civil situations, the use of the quill seems to be their only resource:—that they are active with it, ocular demonstration daily evinces.

They may, I am persuaded, be provided for by Government with mutual benefit, as Tasseeldars. These people are known to amass large fortunes in a few years, at the expence and to the injury of the State, by various extortions and acts of injustice. How well and how beneficially might their places be supplied by Eurasians. If the hint has never occurred to Government it is not yet too late to be adopted. And there are still other inferior civil situations which they may be well allowed to fill.

I Remain, Sir, Your's Obediently.

A COMPANY'S OFFICER,

Saturday, January 26, 1822.

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Plain Statement.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE EXECUTION OF THE AMERICAN SEAMAN IN CHINA.

By the late arrivals from China we learn that the unfortunate American who had been the cause of the death of a Chinese woman, had been executed by the Chinese government. We have been kindly favoured with the following plain statement of the whole transaction, and as we place great reliance on its accuracy in all essential points, we give it without further comments.—*Bombay Courier*.

"Sept. 23d 1821.—A Chinese woman was killed alongside of the American ship *AMELIA* (supposed) by one of the seamen of that ship, to whom she had been selling liquor, and under the idea that she was cheating him, he (it is said) threw the jar at her, which fractured her skull and caused immediate death. The body was exposed on the bank of the river, and after a deputation of Mandarines had held an investigation or inquiry over it, a demand immediately followed, that the man should be delivered up, to be tried by the Chinese law at Canton. The demand was stoutly refused by the Americans; who then declared that if the man was taken out of the ship by the Chinese government, the American flag would be struck and the ship abandoned, and it would become a national business. The ship after this fired a great gun every evening, and kept her colours always out, both night and day. A body of Americans tried the man and he was found not guilty; but notwithstanding this decision, they kept the poor man a constant prisoner, and in irons. On the 4th of Oct., by agreement, the principal Mandarine of the district, accompanied by the Heong merchants and linguists, repaired on board the *AMELIA* to investigate the business further: he refused, however, to receive evidence from any American or European, but after extorting what they said was the truth from a poor woman who unfortunately saw some part of the business, he concluded by making a peremptory demand, that the man should be delivered up to him. The Americans' answer was the same as before, viz. that the ship would be abandoned. The Mandarine seemed greatly surprised at this; and it appeared that through the timidity of the linguists a proper understanding between the parties had not been effected, but the Mandarine had been led to believe that it was a matter of course the man would have been given up. He at length got in a great passion, and ordered the Heong Merchant and linguist into his boat, *both in chains!* After this, the Americans visibly fell off daily in their great professions of what they would do sooner than submit to the indelible disgrace that their character would suffer by delivering up one of their countrymen to the Chinese; and the poor man must have felt warned of what was to follow, when they left off firing the gun in the evening, and ceased to keep up their flag. In short, all their trade having been stopped by the Chinese, and having large funds in their hands, and no head to look to, every one began to feel the impulse of his own interest. So that they became much dismited, and it ended in their allowing the Chinese to proceed to the ship, and take away the poor fellow, under an assurance that no molestation should occur on the part of the Americans during the business; and this was effected to the perfect satisfaction of the Chinese, and as they acknowledged, even to their surprise.

The man was removed from the ship to Canton on the 24th October, after suffering worse than many deaths, from the horrid suspense during nearly a month that he was kept in close confinement on ship-board, and he had become a perfect skeleton when the Chinese got him. After the first day of his reaching Canton no American or European was allowed to see him, and the only anxiety manifested about his fate, was by Englishmen, and not by Americans, who latterly evinced the greatest apathy and unconcern in the business.

A body of English gentlemen made application to be admitted at the trial, which was peremptorily refused by the Mandarines. About the third day after his arrival in Canton, the final trial took place before the principal Mandarines, who were Chief Magistrates, or heads of police of different districts; it lasted about an hour and a half in a large house called the Consoo House quite near to the European factories. One gentleman, it is said, got behind the guards for a moment and saw the poor fellow before his judges upon his knees, and apparently under torture, but I could not ascertain who the gentleman was. It is certain, the man persisted in his innocence most strongly from first to last, but during that fatal hour and half, the linguist afterwards said, that he acknowledged his being guilty; however it seemed that the Mandarines kept their decision a secret, for all the Heong Merchants appeared in full hopes that the prisoner would be released in the morning, which hopes were most effectually realised, for at six o'clock A. M. he was crucified, or tortured to death, by tightening the cords which fastened him to the cross, commencing at the extremities, then the body, and finally by that which bound the neck or throat. The Americans were informed that the body of their countryman was ready for interment, and that they might take it away, which they did; but the horrid manner in which it had been distorted and cut by the cords during the time of strangulation, was so shocking, that the Americans said no one could

look at it. The man was much respected in the ship, and has left a widow and family in Boston: it was said that he was not born in the United States."

On the Horses of the Dekhan.

To the Editor of the *Bombay Courier*.

SIR,

I have heard with pleasure that it is the intention of the two distinguished individuals who preside over the Councils of Western India, to adopt some measures for the improvement, or preservation of that noble animal, with which, whether on the martial fields of Spain, or on the plains of the Dekhan, some of the most important events of their public lives are minutely connected. It is however the Dekhan, and not the Spanish Horse that is the object of my anxiety; and I shall be glad if the subjoined opinions find a place in your Paper, as they may at least call forth others more worthy of notice.

It is generally known that a breed of horses superior to all within the Indus, except those of Kattywar and the Lecky Jungle, has been produced in the country intersected by the Beema, the Seena, the Nera, and the Kistnah rivers; and generally over the whole of the high, rocky, and sandy tracts of the Dekhan, south of the Godavary; and from Nandair on that river, S. W. to Darwar. I have consequently, since so large a portion of this country is our own, heard with surprise of the expedient of permanently supplying the Madras and Bombay Cavalry, with horses from the Arab and Persian stock; and even of a proposal to mount our Indian Cavalry on African Horses.

Experience has proved to me that the horse of the Dekhan is calculated to undergo services of privation and fatigue, in a degree little, if at all, inferior to the Arab; yet I am not prepared to say that he is equal to the weight of our troopers with their arms and accoutrements, in the hard drill and discipline of a cavalry regiment.

The good Beamrattery and Maundesa horse has much the appearance of the Arab. His figure is often equally good; his height much the same; he is round, compact, and sinuous. His head bears a still stronger resemblance: the full and prominent eye; the same width of forehead and clearness of gullet; the depth of jaw-bone and tapering muzzle; with the expanded and fiery nostril. He has docility and temper sufficient for all the purposes of cavalry; and is capable of a much higher manœuvre than the Arab. His inferiority appears to consist in less durable bone and sinew; altho' neither to the hand nor the eye, is there any indication of this. In short, some of our knowing ones, who have not been on the Beema, as well as at Higg's and Dady's, might be bi.

There is a prevailing opinion among us, that this horse, so much the model of the Arab, was produced by crossing the breed of the country with some Arab horses, taken by the Mahrattas from the Mahometan conquerors of Beejaipoor, or perhaps by the Mahometans themselves. This is a plausible story, but whether true or otherwise would now be difficult to determine. Suppose we rather adopt the opinion that the country which produces this horse is neither very different in soil nor climate from Arabia: and that a dry climate, with a sandy or stony surface, is peculiarly favorable to the production of strong and hardy horses, when, in their younger years, they are not bred to the luxuries of the stable. As a proof of this, all the attempts made by Natives to introduce this much esteemed breed into the black cotton soil of Berar, have failed.

With such a tract of country as we now possess, admirably calculated from the cheapness of its produce, and stocked with mares sufficient, in a few years, to supply the whole of our cavalry, it is surely impolitic to draw our remount horses from a foreign land.

Two reasons lead to this conclusion.

1st. The channel from which we are supplied may, from various causes, fail us.

2ndly. We give to foreigners annually, a large sum of our money. It must require an expenditure of five lacs of rupees to renew the seven thousand horses required for the Artillery and Cavalry of the Madras and Bombay Armies alone. This would be a fine yearly return to the people of the Dekhan, from whom our policy necessarily leads us to take much, and give little.

It does not appear that there would be much difficulty or expence in adopting such measures as would ensure a regular supply of Dekhan horses, fitted at least, for our Native Cavalry. I am aware that the plan adopted by the Madras Government was considered to fail, not from any want of attention to the Pareinda stud, but because sufficient time was not given for a fair trial.

It has, I believe, generally been found that the first cross between a sire and dam of a different country, disappoints the expectation of the experimentalist; the produce being very often inferior to either; and that it is not until the second or third remove that the improvement ap-

pears. On this head sufficient experience has been obtained at the Pensa stud, of which advantage ought to be taken. A number of stallions proportioned to the extent of the breeding districts in the Dekun, could be obtained from that stud and the opinion of the Superintending Officer might regulate the selection. I should think that they ought not to be under the second or third remove; and the English, as giving superior size, ought to be preferred to the Arab stock, in crossing with the Dekun mares.

On a moderate computation there would be found from six to eight thousand mares, scattered over the different towns and villages in the abovementioned tract, applicable to the purposes of breeding. There would be no reluctance on the part of the inhabitants so to apply their mares; nor would it now be necessary to bind them to any terms in the disposal of the produce; on the contrary, it would perhaps be necessary to hold out an assurance of a remuneration for such as were fitted for the service.

The stallions ought to be distributed over the best breeding districts, and might be placed in charge of the Collectors, or other local Officers of Government, without any expence attending the establishment beyond the keep of the stallions*.

To conclude—a few more year's neglect will render any future measure of this nature impracticable. There has not, in the last three years, been any apparent advantage to the owners in preserving the valuable brood mares of the Dekun. The period of their lives will hardly exceed fifteen or eighteen years; and ten or twelve would be that of their foal-bearing.

I omit all considerations of that policy which would have extinguished the breed of horses in India as one way of getting rid of the Pindaries.

Southern Mahratta Country, **A SILLADAR OF THE GOOD OLD TIME.**
December 24, 1821.

* At all events admitting that a certain expence did attend the superintendence of the improvement which I contemplated, it would not be greater than that which we now maintain in the Gulf and at Bombay.

Coroner's Enquest.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

An Enquest was, on the 17th day of January, (instant), held, on the body of Mr. Richard Hampton, at the instance of his Attorney, who had on the 4th of the same month, commenced an action at law to recover damages against a Mr. Samuel Fallon, for a violent assault committed by him on the deceased's person, on the night of the 25th of November, 1821.

From the aggravated nature of the assault, as set forth in the deceased's affidavit, sworn to before the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Defendant was held to bail in the sum of Sa. Rs. 2,000.

Although there was sufficient evidence of the assault, and of the deceased's having been in good health at the time the same was committed, and although the Surgeons who examined the body, were of opinion, that the injury which the deceased had received from Mr. Fallon, as stated in evidence might have occasioned his death or at least have hastened it: the Verdict of the Jury was that the deceased had died a natural death!

It may be necessary to add, that some friends of the deceased, have determined on bringing the matter before the Supreme Court.

By inserting the above in your JOURNAL, you will oblige.
Yours, obediently,

Calcutta, January 23, 1822. **ONE OF THE FORTY.**

Marriage.

At Midnapore, on the 23d instant, by the Reverend J. P. HASTINGS, Chaplain of Fort William, WILLIAM BLUNT, Esq. Civil Commissioners at Cuttack, to ELIZA JANE, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel GODDARD RICHARDS.

Births.

On the 24th instant, the Wife of Mr. H. P. CASPER, of the Honourable Company's Bengal Marine, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Captain THOMAS CRAWFORD, of a Daughter.

Song.

Ait.—“Love's Young Dream,” Irish Melodies.

I.

While at morn I wander, lonely now,
Where wild birds sing;
While I lonely climb the mountain's brow,
Where wild flow'r's spring;
That distant spot
Is ne'er forgot,
Tho' now its charm is flown,
Where thy smile, my Love, remembrance woke
Of days long gone,
When, my doubt depressed, Affection spoke
In soft sad tone.

II.

Tho' at eve that smile, so sweet and kind,
Is no more seen,
Tho' yon rising moon but brings to mind
What once hath been;
Yet shall my heart,
Till life depart,
Retain its love for thee,
Tho' the flow'r's are gone, that bloom'd before
On Hope's far tree,
And these failing eyes shall never more,
Thy fair form see.

III.

Oh! believe, for thee, my only Love!
My heart still glows,
Tho' my soul no longer soars above
Its earth-born woes;
Thus worn and weak,
Tho' Frenzy seek
To drown Despair in wine,
Yet my bosom still, tho' Death is nigh,
Is true Love's shrine;
Still its warmest throb, its deepest sigh,
Is thine—still thine!

W.—

Sporting Intelligence.

A Race is to take place on Monday Morning, the 28th instant, between the Grey Arab Horse "SIR LOWRY," 8st. 6lbs. and the Bay Country-bred Colt "THE REJECTED ORPHAN," 8st.—Two Miles. The Winner to give the loser 4lbs. for the heating, on the Saturday following, for a like Stake of 100 Gold Mohurs.—SIR LOWRY the Favorite.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jau. 25	George	British	J. Poulsen	Colombo Dec. 23

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jau. 24	Titus	French	M. Auveray	Bordeaux.

Passengers per GEORGE, from Quilon to Calcutta.—Miss C. Grice, and Captain C. F. Grice, H. C. B. Marine.

Deaths.

On the 24th instant, the infant Son of Mr. JOHN MARTIN, aged 14 days.

On the 26th ultimo, Lieutenant JOSEPH MULKERN, H. M. 65th Regiment, aged 24 years.

At China, on the 2nd of November, WILLIAM CAPON, Son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel CAPON, of the Bombay Establishment, aged 31 years, sincerely regretted by his family, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.